- You said you would no burden be, And dress as means allow; But what with silks and rings and things— You do not do so new.
- You used to sacrifice yourself, And to my wishes bow, Allowing me to have my way— You never do so now.
- You used to sing and play and smile, And gush I can't tell how; You won my heart, I grieve to say— You never gush so now.
- I mind the moonlight nights when I Was moved to hear you vow A joy 'twould be to die for me— Why don't you do so now!

Joe Stetson was a wild, rollicking fellow, who spent most of his time in drinking and spreeing, while his wife, Polly, was left at home to do the chores. Upon a certain occasion Joe left home, to be back, as he said, that night. Night came, but Joe didn't. The next day passed, but, about smast, Joe came, in the worst condition imaginable—his clothes dirty and torn, one eye in mourning, and his face presenting more the appearance of raw beef than anything else. Polly met him at the door, and noticing his appearance exclaimed:

"Why, Joe, what in the world is the matter?"

"Why, Joe, what in the world is the matter?"
"Polly," said Joe, "do you know Jim Andrews?
Well, him and me had a fight."
"Who whipped, Joe?" asked Polly.
"Polly, we had the hardest Sight you ever did see. I hit him, and he hit me, and then we clinched. Polly, aint supper ready? I sint had nothin' to eat since yesterday mornin'."
"But tell me who whipped, Joe?" asked Polle.

ly.
"Polly," replied Joe, "I tell you, you never
did see sich a fight as him and me had. When he
clinched me I jerked loose from him, and then
gin him three or four of the most sufficientest
licks you ever heard of. Polly, aint supper most
ready? I'm nearly starved?"
"The tell me who whipped, will you?" continreadyf I'm nearly starven;"
"Do tell me who whipped, will you!" contin-

"Po tell me who whipped, will you?" contin-ned Polly," said Joe, "you don't know nothin'. I tell you we fout like tigers; we rolled, and we rolled, and we tumbled—first him on top—and then the boys would pat me on the shoulder and holler, 'Oh, my! Stetson!' We gouged and bit, and tore up the dirt in Seth Runnel's grocery yard wass nor two bulls. Polly, aint supper ready! I'm very hungry."

ready! I'm very hungry."
"Joe Stetson!" said Polly, in a tone bristling with anger, "will you tell me who whipped ?"
"Polly," said Joe, drawing a long sigh, "I
holdlere!"

A BREACH OF PROMISE.-A young Indian failed A BREACH OF PROMISE.—A young Indian failed in his attentions to a young squaw. She made complaint to an old chief, who appointed a hearing, or trial. The lady laid the case before the judge, and explained the nature of the promise made to her. It consisted of sundry visits to her wigwam, "many little indefinite attentions," and presents, a bunch of feathers, and several yards of red flannel. This was the charge. The faithless swain denied the "indefinable attentions" is tota. He had visited her futback wistern for less swain denied the "indefinable attentions" in toto. He had visited her father's wigwam for the purpose of passing away time, when it was not convenient to hunt; and had given the feathers and flannel from friendly motives, and nothing further. During the latter part of the defence the squaw fainted. The plea was considered invalid, and the offender sentenced to give the lady "a yellow feather, a brooch that was then daugling from his nose, and a dozen coon skins." The sentence was no soomer concluded than the squaw sprang upon her feet, and clapping her hands, exclaimed with joy, "Now me ready to be courted again."

this country, he had remarked the many in-docility of the horse; that among the many in-stances of their tractability, he had actually seen them employed in threshing out wheat. "Arrah, my jewel," cried Pat, "I'm half-a-doz-

en years too ripe to belave that."

The Scot insisted that what he said was true. And Pat, staggered at length by his serious and repeated assertions, exclaimed in tones of won-"And how do they hold the flails!"

A offern old fellow down east owned a mill, the water of which was brought some distance through a wooden flume. One morning an ap-prentice informed him that the flume was full of suckers. Miller for that was him was him

One day some bad witnesses concealed them-selves in his room, and when the liquor was run-ning down his throat, seized him, with his arm crooked and his month open, and holding him fast, said, with an air of triumph, "Ah, Ben-tly, have we caught you at last? You never drink, ha!" Now one would suppose that Bently would have acknowledged the corn; not he; with the most grave and inexpressible face, he calmly and in a dignified manner said, "Gentle-men, my name is not Bently!"

In the reign of George the Second, one Crowle, In the reign of George the Second, one Crowle, a counsel of some eminence, made some observations before an election committee which was considered to reflect upon the House itself. The House accordingly summoned him to their bar, and was forced to receive a reprimand from the speaker on his knees. As he rose from the ground, with the utmost nonchalance he took out his handkerchief, and, wiping his knees, coolly observed "that it was the dirtiest house he had ever been in in his life.

Sweet Uron Billa.—On Chestnut street resides a widow lady with her lovely daughter. She has several nice young men boarding with her, one of whom is supposed to be somewhat "sweet" upon Bella. He came home the other evening about 8 o'clock, and, the hallway being dark, was passing on to the sitting room, when a light, graceful form swept past him with the seductive rustle of crinoline. He knew it, clasped it in his arms, and, after pressing several impassioned kisses on its lisps, let it drop again at the words, "Hurry up, Massa George; I's got to gwyne after soft soap!"—St. Louis Republican.

A skeptic thinks it very extraordinary that an ass once talked like a man. Isn't it still more extraordinary that thousands of men are contin-

THE inmates of the Alabama insane asylum publish a paper, which is very ably edited com-pared with some we have seen published by un-caged lunatics.

PROVISIONS are so scarce in Corea that the natives willingly pay two young women for a sin-gle bushel of grain.

for the farmer.

PATTENING SHEEP IN WINTER.

In fattening sheep in winter, the first thing to be provided is a dry yard with an open shed.—Nothing is so injurious to sheep as wet quarters. When left to themselves, they always select the highest and dryest places in the field to lie upon. Racks and feeding troughs must also be furnished; and what is of equal importance, they must be filled with proper food. No fodder fats sheep like clover hay. If they could have some roots, so much the better; but sheep can be fattened, and rapidly and profitably, too without roots. A sheep weighing 100 lbs. will eat about three pounds of clover hay, or its equivalent, per day. It is well to let them have access to straw or corn stalks at all times, giving them hay night and morning.

day. It is well to let them have secess to straw or corn stalks at all times, giving them hay night and morning.

One object in fattening sheep in winter is to increase the quanity and quality of the manure. English farmers, who feed large quantities of oil-cake to sheep, consider it a profitable business when the increased value of the sheep pays for the oilcake consumed. They consider the value of the manure equivalent to the turnips and other food, except the purchased oil cake, which the sheep eat. Taking the value of the manure into consideration, no food is so good for sheep—none will yield a greater profit—than oilcake. Half a pound to each sheep per day is a good average allowance, giving less at first, and gradually increasing the quantity. If large mutton sheep, they may be allowed a larger quantity. Oate, peas, and beans are also excellent for sheep, and so is indian meal; but the manure made from the latter is not so valuable as from oil-cake, peas, or beans. Clover containing much more nitroggn than timothy or other grasses, the manure from clover hay is much the most valuable.

Sheep are timid creatures, and should never be disturbed by the presence of dogs, or in any other way. By eating show, they manage to live without water, but they will not thrive or fatten well without a regular supply. A little salt should be given occasionally, but not in too large quantities. When they have oileake and clover hay little salt is required, as a considerable quantity is provided in these foods.

The course wooled sheep, when well bred, will undoubtedly furnish more mutton for the food consumed than the line-wooled sheep—and, other things being equal, would be the most profitable sheep for fattening in winter. But as the common sheep of the country can be purchased much cheaper in the fall than well bred mutton sheep greater profit is often realized from them than four the spring than in the fall, and the profits of fattening sheep in winter depend as much on this increased value of mutton as on the increase

this increased value of mutton as on the increased weight of the sheep. It is doubtful whether we could afford to fatten sheep in winter, if we had to pay six cents a pound for sheep in the fall and sell them for six cents a pound in the Spring, depending on the increase of mutton and wool to pay for the food and trouble; but if we can buy at three cents and sell for eight or nine, the profits are very considerable. I give these figures, not as actual representatives of, what can be done, but merely to illustrate my meaning. Igot this idea from the Genesee Farmer three years ago, and have since then purchased common sheep in the fall, at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head, and sold them if the Spring at from \$4 to \$6, and have found the businesss a pleasant and profitable one.—Cor. Genesee Farme. ble one. - Cor. Genesce Farme.

Cause of Crooked Trees.

In reply to an inquiry as the cause of the fact that apple trees of the same kind and in the same row of the nursery often grow differently as to row of the nursery often grow differently as to form—some erect, some sprawling and crooked—a correspondent of an exchange paper says:

"In grafting, we take a shoot from a tree, usually containing ten or more buds, out of which shoot we generally cut three scions, contaming three buds each. Now, from each of these three scions we get a different habit of growth. From the first scion, from the big end of the shoot, we get a sinister, inclined or crooked habit; from the second scion a straighter tree than the first and second scion a straighter tree than the first, and from the last scion, shooting forth from the ter-minal bad at the top, we get a straight tree, and this habit so adheres as to make it difficult to be

its shosoit, and oe the lowest at its centre, where it shovid have a cistern or sunken hogshead to catch and retain the sinking liquid parts. This cistern or hogshead should also have a pump to throw this liquid drainage back again nicely and evenly upon the manure heap once or twice a week, and so keep its whole mass sufficiently maist to prevent its optime too dry and being week, and so keep its whole mass sufficiently moist to prevent its getting too dry and being spoiled by fire fanging. If an occasional coat of roadside scrapings, turf, muck, weeds before they have blossomed or while they are yet in blossom, dried or burned pulverized clay, etc., is put upon this manure heap, it will hold and retain all the manure's evolving fertilizing gases, and also greatly enlarge as well as improve your manure.

prentice informed him that the flume was full of suckers. Miller for that was his name, posted himself at its mouth, placing a large basket to catch the suckers in, while the boy went to the other end to hoist.

There was a "rush of many waters," carrying the old man, basket and all, over the overshot wheel, and for thirty feet below. All dripping, he scrambled out, grunbling and sputtering—
"You may think I'm an idiot, but I aint such a darn'd fool that I can't see through the joke."

A Good anecdote is told of a man named Bently, a confirmed drinker, who would never drink in public, and always denied ever tasting liquor. One day some bad witnesses concealed themselves in his room, and when the liquor was running down his throat, seized him, with his arm crooked and his mouth open, and holding him fast, said, with an air of triumph, "Ah, Bentlin fast, said, ROOTS AND STOCK RAISING.-It is impossible

BEDDING AND VENTILATION.—Every farmer should see to it himself, however trustworthy may be his boys or other assistants, that his cattle, sheep, horses and hogs are well bedded, as well as well fed and watered. Also, that his barn or barns, where his stock is kept and fed, is or are well ventilated. Domesticated animals, as well as man himself, need fresh air, and when compelled to breathe a tainted and therefore an irrespirable atmosphere, it is at the expense or risk spirable atmosphere, it is at the expense or risk of health, and the highest purposes which one has in stock breeding and keeping. Any observing farmer can tell on opening his barn in the morning whether the ventilation thereof is ample.—Boston Celticator.

"Let the cow be milked perfectly dry; then take four ounces of tallow, two ounces of beeswax, half a pint of vinegar, six onness spirits of turpentine, and half a pint of tar. Boil these together for fifteen minutes over a slow fire; let the mixture cool; then rub the udder and milk veins of the cow with it and she will become dry."

RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS.—Pack the hams, shank end downward, giving each piece a slight sprinkling of salt, and then pour over them when cold a brine made of 7 lbs. salt, coarse western or Canada, dissolved in water and thoroughly skimmed before boiling, to each 100 lbs. of meat. They should remain wholly covered in this brine from four to six weeks, or until properly salted for cooking, then removed and dried and smoked.

Time to Free Potters.—Is not in the morning. Let them do the best they can for themselves in the early part of the day, but just before they go to roost, fill their crops with pudding. Active digestion can go on in the crop and gazard of a chicken while it is along.

It is said that wool washed on sheep shrinks thirty per cent, in manufacturing.

Our Scrap Book.

WINTER SCENES.

BY & H. BRADBURY The leaves have fallen from the trees,
The alder trembles at the door;
And like the surge of angry seas.
The mad storm monas across the moor
The frusta are penciling the panes
With many a quaint and rare device;
About the leafless village lanes
Are seen unbroken spots of ice!

The rim upon the hedgerow seems
More purely white than ermined robe;
The solemn oun but weakly beams—
Hangs in the aky like blood-red globe.
The poor birds flit from spray to apray,
A dense mait hangs upon the world,
And in the daylight waxes gray.
Like smoke from heavy ordnance rolled!

Deep silence reigns in every vale,
No streamlet tinkles as it flows;
Save when struck by the northern gale,
That harps in thunder as it blows!
The ivy round the cottage door
Looks perished in the dim cold light;
And round our houses the mad winds ru
And strike with all their grouning mig-

The holly's muffled with the anow,
Through which the rabied berries peep
Like drops of coral, while below
The river's bound in jey sleep!
We list the north with the thunder-tone
Rock giant trees from root to crown:
While massive clouds look and and loue,
And with a sulles grandeur frown!

The snow flakes fall in reeling showers,
In many wild and grotesque forms:
And soon the bills appear like towers—
The bulwarks of the rolling storms!
And day, storm vanquished, coldly dies.
The night in savage glory reigns:
With snow bound earth and unstarred skies,
Amid the howl of hurricanes?

NTERESTING GEOGRAPHICAL FACT -LABGE SALT-WATER LAKE OR BAY IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

It is not generally known that a great laguna, or as it is termed, an "inland sea," exists in Lower California. Though a few natives and Indians have always been aware of the fact, it evidently is unknown to geographers, for in no published maps, from the earliest period down to the present time, is any such body of water laid down. That the lake exists there can be no question, as is evidenced by whaling captains now in port. In length it reaches from latitude 26°40' to 28°4', or something less than one hundred miles, and in width extends from twenty to lifty miles, giving it an irregular shape. One of our informants, Mr. Selim E. Woodworth, who has recently returned from that locality, gives us some interesting details of this lake or bay.

DISCOVERY OF THE LAKE.—This body of water

interesting details of this lake or bay.

DISCOVERY OF THE LAKE.—This body of water was first "discovered" for all practical purposes, by Capt. Scammon, of the whaling ship Ocean Bird, of this port, who entered it three years ago, and quickly filled up his ship there. He found the waters of this "sea," as he terms it, abounding in whales, the females resorting thither between December and April, to calve. He kept the discovery a secret, and on the following season went there again, returning with the same success, and exciting the wonder of his compeers in the whaling business at his unaccountable luck.

in the whaling business at his unaccountable linck.

At last his mate, who had a brother commanding a whaler in the northern seas, wrote to the latter at the Sandwish Islands, informing him of the fact, and the news thus getting abroad, eighteen whalers came over from Honolulu last season, and some succeeded in effecting an extrance. Others were unable to do so, owing to the intricacy of the channel. Ship Black Warrior was lost in the attempt, and, after that, part of the fleet getting scared at the place, left, and never returned. Those that entered, however, last season, got well repaid for their enterprise, and the Ocean Bird, particularly, made another good thing out of it. The news is now thoroughly circulated among the whalers of Honolulu, and in a short time there will be over fifty vessels on the way there. the way there.

THE CHANNEL, BAR AND WHALE FISHERY .-The plate? shouted the hopeful fellow.

The committee man tracred red in the freedom, and therefore, all all can hear, said the committee of the plate? shouted the hopeful fellow.

The plate? shouted the hopeful fellow.

The committee man tracred red in the face, while the other members neared about. The boy was accound from answering any more presents of the plates. The venerable Professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made one of the number, node to testic up the professor Parash, who made not the hopeful fellow.

Was will not the committee the number of the THE CHANNEL, BAR AND WHALE FISHERY.—
The channel lies some distance north of the 27th
parallel of latitude, or below the southern end of
Codros Island. The land is low and sandy, and
covered with stunted shrubbery, which however,
is invisible some distance at sea. The sea breaks
heavily in bad weather; two miles out, and, owing to this, and the fact that the channel is
difficult and dangerous for those who are not acquainted. At high tide three fathoms water can
be carried in but only twelve feet at low tide

GREAT DEPOSITS OF SALT—MINERAL WEALTH.—Still another resource has been discovered. Immense deposits of salt exist along the margins of the lake, produced by the process of evaporation, which has been going on for ages. A Mexican has secured from his government the exclusive right to work and export this, and he had, at the last accounts, several schooner loads ready for shipment. These salt deposits are of infinite extent, and exists in all directions around the borders of the lake. There are also evidences of great mineral wealth in the highlands.

SCENERY AND INMANTANTS—The scenery is

SCENERY AND INHABITANTS.—The scenery is mountainous and dreary. Low, stunted shrubbery and saud are all that can be seen in any direction, except to the castward, where the inland mountains come down to within a few miles of the margin. These mountains appear to be lofty, and are clothed with pine and cedar, such as are found in Upper California. Only a few scattered inhabitants—Indians—are found. No fresh water exists within many miles of the ocean, except at the old descrited Mission of San Jorje and at San Ignacio, immediately back of Turtle Bay. At the former place there are five Indians, but no Mexicans, and at the latter station about as many more. These make periodical visits to the sea coast in times of famine, to feast on shalones, muscles and the like. They are the most missrable creatures imaginable—wretchedly clad, half starved, and inhabiting the crumbling adobe huts of their astepasadas. Occasionally a cattle drover, with his herds, from the lower country (La Paz San Jose, &c...) passes or roate for California, but these instances are rare. A Mr. Hale, an American from California, who has married into one of the Mexican families near Cape St. Lucas, is represented as having made a small fortune by driving cattle from this locality into California. SCENERY AND INHABITANTS.—The scenery is

locality into California. locality into California.

Annals and Birds—Sterility of the County.—
The fanna and flora of the interior are as yet but
little known, but it is believed that a number of
rare and hitherto undescribed specimens of cach,
as well as of fish, exist. Deer are said to abound
beyond the district of the salt marshes and sands
which surround the lake, as also coyotes, goats
and rabbits. The birds seemed to be a counterpart of those of Upper California. It is, however, but a sterile and forbidding place, and utterly
unfit for human habitation. Several lamentable
instances of death by starvation have occupred unfit for human habitation. Several lamentable instances of death by starvation have occurred since the commencement of the guano business in that region. The mate and a boat's crew of the ship Challenger, Captain Winsor, trading at Elide Island, deserted a year ago last May. Their skeletons were afterward found near one of the lagoons, wherethey starved to death. The mate's name was Allen, and an account of the circumstances was at that time published in the Alta. Two of a boat's crew, who deserted at a subsequent period from the ship Ayre, also starved to death in that desolate region, also two or three from the Ocean Express. In short, the country produces nothing upon which to support life, save what can be taken with the fish line or gun. It is certainly remarkable that, with all the thorough searching, that our inquisitive people have given to the Pacific coast, so important a geographical feature as this should have remaiced unknown.—Alts, San Francisco, California. instances of death by starvation have occurred

It is a beautiful custom in some oriental lands to leave untouched the fruits that are shaken from the trees by the wind, they being regarded as sacred to the poor and the stranger.

A MAN who can do without his own approla-tion in society, but he must make great exertion to gain it when alone; without it, solitude is not to be endured.

Aseful and Curious.

CORSUMPTION.

The Proper Climate for Consumptives, and for Persons Threatened with Consumption.

We are indebted to Dr. E. Andrews, Professor in the Chicago Medical College, for the following interesting facts and statistics, compiled carefully from the United States census, in relation to the number of deaths from consumption in the different

number of deaths from consumption in the different States and Territories:

The last two census report's (1860 and 1870) issued by our government have each a quarto volume, showing the number of deaths in every State and Territory, and the diseases causing them. By classifying the facts there stated, it appears that consumption and cancer are two diseases which are similarly affected by, and prevail in the same regions. The laws governing their prevalence are two in number:

First—These two diseases are most abundant near the sea, and diminish as you recede from it. Second—At equal distances from the sea, they prevail most at the North, and diminish as you go Sonth.

prevail most at the North, and diminish as you go Sonth.

For example, if you begin at Massachucetts and go westward, the proportion of deaths from consumption to deaths from all causes regularly diminishes as you recede from the Atlantic. Here are the figures: Deaths from consumption in Massachucetts, 25 per cent.; New York, 20 per cent.; Ohio, 16 per cent.; Indiana, 14 per cent.; Illinois, 11 per cent.; Missouri, 9 per cent.; Kansas, 8 per cent.; Colorado, 8 per cent.; Utab, 6 per cent.; and then, if you go down to California, it increases again to 14 per cent. on account of the proximity of the Pacific Ocean.

A similar decrease is observed if we go from North to South, as follows; Michigan, 16 per cent.; Indiana, 14 per cent.; Rentacky, 14 per cent.; Tennessee, 12 per cent.; Alabama, 6 per cent.; Tennessee, 12 per cent.; Alabama, 6 per cent.; From this, it follows that the best resort for a consumptive or cancer patient is some point which

Tennessee, 12 per cent.; Alabama, 5 per cent.
From this, it follows that the best resort for a consumptive or cancer patient is some point which is at the same time as far south, and as far from the sea, as possible. Such a place is New Mexico, where the deaths from consumption are only 3 per cent., or Arkansas, where they are 5 per cent.; while in cold and sea-girt New England they are 25 per cent. Probably the uplands of old Mexico would do still better.

Entirely in accordance with this rule, but contrary to the popular opinion, Minnesota is a worse place than our own State, having 14 per cent of deaths from consumption, while Illinois has only 11 per cent. The best places in the country are as follows: New Mexico, 3 per cent.; Arkansas, 5 per cent.; Mississippi, 6 per cent.; Alabama, 6 per cent.; Florida, 6 per cent.; Georgia, 5 per cent.; South Carolina, 5 per cent.; and Utah, 6 per cent. The census of 1870, as comparaed with the one taken ten years before, shows a considerable increase of consumption in the Southern States, and a diminution of it at the North. This is probably due to the moving of invalids Southward in scarch of health, which only a part of them succeeded in attaining. By consulting the following table the invalid can see at a glance where his best localisty lies:

Table Showing the Percentage of Deaths from Con-sumption, as Compared with the Total Number of Deaths from all Causes in Each State and Terri-

	Per cent.	States and	Per cent.
	unumption.	Territories co	naumption
Alabama	6	Missouri	
Arkansas	5	Montana	
California	14	Nebraska	D 10
Colorado	8	New Hampsh	ire 2
Connecticut	20	New Jersey	2
Dakota	12	New Mexico	
Deleware	50	New York	2
Dis. of Columb	bia 20	North Caroli	na 2
Florida	6	Ohio	1
Georgia .	5	Oregon.	1
Illinois	11	Pennsylvania	. 1
Indiana	14	Rhode Island	- 9
Iowa	12	South Carolin	4
Kansas	8	Tennessee 1	
Kentucky	14	Texas	
Louisiana	8	Utah	
Maine	22	Vermont	9
Maryland	16	Virginia	
Massachenetts	25	West Virginia	. 1
Michigan	16	Wisconsin	1
Mississippi	6	Minnessota	. 1
		Chicago Triba	me.

Widow's Cake.—Two cups of Indian meal, three cups of wheat flour, one piut of buttermilk, four tablespoons of molasses, two teaspoons of saleratus. To be eaten hot, with butter, for tea

Egg Stains on Silver .- To remove the stains on spoons caused by using them for boiled eggs, take a little common salt, moist between the thumb and finger, and briskly rub the stain,

SOLVENT FOR OLD PLITY AND PAINT.—Soft soap mixed with a solution of potash or caustic soda; or pearlash and staked lime mixed with sufficient water to form a paste. Either of these, laid on with an old brush or rag, and left for some hours, will render it easily femovable. TO REMOVE GREASE SPOIS FROM WOOL-In removing the grease from wool, use a very weak alkaline solution as a substitute for soap, because if the solution is too strong it will act chemically upon the wool, tending to dissolve it, and thus

impair its strength and lustre. COTTAGE PUDDING.-Three tablespoonfuls of

melted butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one egg, cream tartar, one of soda. Boil steadily for one and a half hours. LEMON CAKE.—One cup of butter, three of sugar, one of milk, four of flour, five eggs, a small teaspoon of soda, juice and grated peal of a lemon. DYES FOR BOXES .- Red. Dissolve eachineal in ammonia. Immerse the bones in the solution, after having put them in weak nitric acid for a

Scarlet. First dye the bones in a solution of madder or brazil wood, and pass them afterwards into a solution of salt of tin.

Black. Sonk the bones for a few hours in a weak solution of nitrate of silver; expose to the an until completely black. Purple. Boil the bones for 6 hours in an earth-en vessel, with a solution of logwood and alum. Fellow. Soak the bones first for 24 hours in a solution of acetate of lead (sugar of lead,) and afterwards in a solution of bichromate of potash.

Brown. Boil the bones in a solution of turmer, and afterwards in pearlash water.

Blue. Soak or boil the bones in a solution of sulphate of indigo, to which a little cream of tartar has been added. Green. Dissolve verdigris in water, and boi the bones in the solution.

A HINT TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.—A most beautiful and easily attained show of evergreens may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geraneum branches taken from luxurient and healthy trees, be cut as for slips, and immersed in soap-water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all the winter. By placing a number of bottles thus silled in a flower basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreen is easily insured for the whole winter. All the different varieties of the plant being used, the various shapes and colors of the leaves blended into a beautiful effect. They require no fresh water. A HINT TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS .- A most beau

Fill a tumbler three-fourths full of water; then pour half a tablespoonful of oil into it; stir them together; then hold a lighted match over the tumbler, and if it takes fire from the vapor, before the flames comes in contact with the oil, it is dangerous, as good oil will not thus iguite, and indeed, will not burn readily when a flaming match is thrown into it; while those which have been much adulterated with benzine will emit a vapor which is nearly as explosive as gunpowder, and the oil will then burn freely.

BRANDY drinkers may not be pleased to learn that the Internal Revenue detectives of New York, discovered parties engaged in a soap boiling establishment, in manufacturing French barndy from Printer's reliers—composed of glue and mo-

A scientific writer in the New York Journal of Commerce states that the difference of time be tween London and New York is four hours and fifty minutes, eighten and ninety-five hundredth seconds.

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STEWED pumpkins as a poultice has been found of great value in reducing inflammatory rheuma-

A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relax-otion of the cartilages. APPLE and snet dumplings are lighter when coiled in a net than a cloth. Skim the pot well.

ERUPTIONS.—Diraclive Epsom salts, and bath-the parts affected two or three times a day. SPINAL AFFECTIONS.—Bathing in strong tepicalt water, is good for this and other bone diseases Alcohol is said to be a certain cure for mush-

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